

grant funding to provide necessary services for clients. Currently, WRHAP provides intensive case management, resource referrals and crisis intervention to 50 individual and 20 family clients. Twenty-five percent of WRHAP's clientele are Spanish speakers, and all services are provided on Spanish, English, and sign language.

The majority of WRHAP's support programs are staffed with volunteers. They provide respite care for the primary care givers of patients, form supportive friendships with the patients, or work with the staff in the office. Mental health care is provided on site once a week for clients and their families.

Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I rise to recognize the Whittier-Rio Hondo AIDS Project for its ceaseless efforts to assist those with HIV and educate the community on the realities of AIDS. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Doris Wahl and WRHAP for their invaluable contributions to our community.

NATIONAL RAIL STRIKE AVERTED

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that rail labor and management have resolved their disputes through collective bargaining and have pledged that they will not engage in strikes or lockouts during the August recess while these agreements are being ratified.

This announcement is the culmination of almost 2 years of negotiations between the unions and railroads. The negotiations have followed Railway Labor Act procedures and have involved mediation before the National Mediation Board and ultimately appointment by President Clinton of three Presidential emergency boards. I am gratified that the collective bargaining process has worked and that the parties have been able to reach agreement without congressional intervention.

This result would not have been possible without the bipartisan support of House and Senate Members, including Chairman BUD SHUSTER, ranking committee member Mr. OBERSTAR, and ranking subcommittee member, Mr. WISE and Senators KASSEBAUM and KENNEDY. I also want to recognize the valuable input and coordination we have had from the White House and the Department of Transportation in this effort. Finally, I want to thank the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee staff, who worked many hours and over the weekend in an effort to resolve these issues—especially Jack Schenendorf, Bob Bergman, Glenn Scammel, Alice Davis, and Susan Lent. This was truly a team effort and we should congratulate ourselves on the fact that we avoided congressional intervention because of our success in persuading the parties to reach a voluntary agreement.

Given the devastating impact of a national rail strike on the Nation's economy, it was critical that Congress receive assurances from the parties that they would not engage in strikes or lock-outs during the August recess. Overall, some \$2.7 billion of goods move by rail every day. Many industries rely heavily on rail transportation, including automobile manufacturing,

paper, chemicals, and coal. Because many industries rely heavily on just-in-time manufacturing processes, a strike of even a few days would have a serious impact. A strike also would stop service on many Amtrak and commuter rail lines, which not only would impact railroads financially, but would strand passengers.

In closing, I want to express my optimism that the parties to all of the open disputes will be able to ratify their agreements. However, in the event that these agreements are not ratified, I will not hesitate to bring legislation to the floor that will bring closure to these disputes. In fashioning this legislation, I would not foreclose consideration of last-best-offer arbitration, which Congress imposed on the parties to settle the 1992 rail labor dispute. I hope that this will not be necessary and that the union members will ratify their agreements, providing closure to this process.

IN SUPPORT OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 191

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, the Filipino veterans of World War II hold a special place in the hearts of the American people. Many stood shoulder to shoulder with American forces on Bataan, Corregidor, and Luzon. We remember their brave sacrifices—in battle and out of battle—on behalf of freedom. Their actions will forever stand as a model of courage, bravery, and total commitment.

The Second World War was a tragic time for the world. Only through the patience and bravery of those who fought for freedom did we achieve victory. The Filipino veterans of World War II were strong participants in that fight. May we always remember their sacrifices made to preserve democracy and freedom.

It was a fitting tribute to those wonderful supporters of freedom that yesterday this House unanimously passed House Concurrent Resolution 191.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, because of my husband's major surgery last Monday, I missed eight votes. For the benefit of my constituents, I ask that the RECORD reflect that I would have voted as follows:

Rollcall No. 332, D.C. Appropriations, Norton amendment, "yea"; rollcall No. 333, D.C. Appropriations, Gutknecht amendment, "no"; rollcall 334, D.C. Appropriations, final passage, "yea"; rollcall 335, Child Pilots, "yea"; rollcall 336, Pilot Hiring, "yea"; rollcall 337, National Transportation Safety Board authorization, "yea"; rollcall 346, Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations, Goss amendment, "no"; rollcall 347, Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations, Allard amendment, "no."

LEAH BREMER, HAWAII STATE INSTITUTE OF PEACE ESSAY WINNER

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to salute an outstanding young woman from the State of Hawaii, Ms. Leah Bremer. I recently met Leah during her visit to Washington, DC, in June when she represented Hawaii as the State winner for the U.S. Institute of Peace national essay contest. Leah will be a senior at Punahou School on Oahu and is planning to attend college in California after she graduates.

Leah's essay is entitled, "Promoting Peace After the Cold War" and I am pleased to share with you her award-winning entry.

PROMOTING PEACE AFTER THE COLD WAR (By Leah Bremer)

During the cold war the United States' national security interests focused on the direct military threat posed by the Soviet Union and on preventing the spread of communism. During the last decade, the Soviet Union has crumbled and the United States has become the world's dominant military power. Our government must now redefine and re-focus its national security interests to assure regional, global, and domestic stability in this new world. The United States should move toward a long-term policy emphasizing diplomatic rather than military intervention. As the political crisis in Haiti has demonstrated, the diplomatic process can serve as an effective way to resolve a conflict.

A key factor determining national security interests is the stability of neighboring nations. A crisis occurring nearby could cause instability in the United States. The United States supports harmony and democracy in its own region because, "As Haiti and Cuba, have shown, stability in the Caribbean doesn't stay there—it washes up, dead or alive, on the Florida shore." Unrest rarely remains with a nation's borders; one country's crisis can rapidly spread to a neighboring country.

While fifty years ago, such concern focused mainly on the countries nearest our own, advances in technology, and international trade have created a global system in which countries that once had no affect on one another are now related. Moreover, the dismantling of the Soviet empire has created an underground market in which relatively small powers can purchase nuclear weapons. Because of these factors, turmoil in a seemingly remote region of the world such as Somalia could have important consequences for the United States' national security interests.

In addition to maintaining global stability, the United States government must be sensitive to the interests of the American people. It is an important part of the democratic process to ensure that the people have a say in their government's actions. The crisis in Haiti created two major issues for the American public. On one hand, groups such as the Black Caucus pushed for the restoration of democratic rule in Haiti. At the same time, the political crisis brought many Haitian refugees to the United States. Many American citizens opposed this immigration, and domestic pressure pushed the government to take action. President Clinton responded by sending refugee boats back to Haiti, but as